away from the side surface of the movable weight **963**. Further, during this period, since the drive signal is supplied from the oscillator **974** to the coil **962**, the movable weight **963** reciprocates. As opposed to this, when application of the drive signal from the oscillator **974** to the coil **962** is stopped, application of the drive signal from the brake control circuit **975** to the brake coil **974** is also stopped. Therefore, the brake surface **971***a* of the brake member **971** is pushed against the side surface of the movable weight **963** and the reciprocation of the movable weight **963** is made to quickly stop. Therefore, similar effects as the first example of the present embodiment are exhibited.

[**0392**] [M-3: Third Example]

[**0393**] **FIG. 75** is a sectional view illustrating the internal structure of an oscillatory actuator **975** according to a third example of this embodiment. In the figure, the oscillatory actuator **952** has inside a case **961** a coil **962**, a movable weight **963**, and a spring **966**. These coil **962**, movable weight **963**, and spring **966** are the same as in the first example of the present embodiment. Further, in the figure, the vibratory member is provided in contact with the case **961** at a position facing the coil **962** across the case **961**.

[**0394**] Next, **FIG. 76** is a view illustrating the circuit configuration for applying a drive signal to the coil **962**. The oscillator **974** shown in the figure is the same as in the second example of the present embodiment, so an explanation will be omitted. The control circuit **981** controls the switching of the switches SW**1** and SW**2** at two locations in the switch circuit **982**. The control circuit **981** monitors the drive signal generated from the oscillator **974** (see **FIG. 73**) and, as shown in **FIG. 77**, outputs a CTRL signal that becomes the "Hi" level for exactly the period T**2** during which the drive signal is generated from the oscillator **974**. The switches SW**1** and SW**2** of the switch circuit **982** connect the oscillator **974** and the coil **962** when the CTRL signal supplied from the control circuit **981** is the "Hi" level. Therefore, while the CTRL signal is the "Hi" level, the drive signal is applied from the oscillator **974** to the coil **962** and the movable weight **963** reciprocates.

[**0395**] As opposed to this, when the CTRL signal supplied from the control circuit **981** becomes the "Low" level, that is, when application of the drive signal from the oscillator **974** to the coil **962** is stopped, the switches SW**1** and SW**2** of the switch circuit **982** switch the connection points as shown in **FIG. 76** and short-circuit the coil **962**. Therefore, due to the electromagnetic braking action, the reciprocation of the movable weight **963** can be quickly made stopped when stopping application of the drive signal. Accordingly, similar effects to the first example of the above embodiment are exhibited.

[**0396**] If using the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** shown in the first example to the third example of the present embodiment explained above as vibration generators of the electronic devices in the first to twelfth embodiments, it is possible to more suitably control the vibration given to the user.

[**0397**] The reason is that, first, these oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** are provided with brake mechanisms. Therefore, it is possible to clearly give the user a "click" or other operation feeling where the strength of the vibration has to be clearly differentiated in a short time.

[**0398**] Second, these oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** are linear oscillatory actuators, so the directional accuracy of the vibration generated is high. Further, third, these oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** house the coil **962** and the movable weight **963** inside the case **961** sealed as a magnetic shield, so there is no effect of magnetic force from the surrounding electronic components etc. Accordingly, there is no deviation in direction of vibration generated by the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** and no distortion of the shape of amplification of the vibration. Due to the above second and third advantages, the vibration generated by the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** can be more finely controlled. Accordingly, it is possible to give the user a pressing feeling or a "click" feeling when the touch panel is touched or when a thin operation key is pressed. Further, the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** never cause surrounding electronic components etc. to malfunction due to their magnetic force.

[**0399**] Fourth, these oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** are integrally packaged. Therefore, compared with when dividing the members of the oscillatory actuator, first of all there is almost never a problem in the mounting accuracy of the permanent magnet and the coil. Further, there is resistance to deterioration of the accuracy of mounting of the permanent magnet and coil due to aging. Accordingly, it is possible to cause the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** to generate vibration by a stable accuracy. Further, assembly into an electronic device is easy. Further, even when the electronic device body or housing or other support member for supporting the vibratory member where the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** are placed (for example, the touch panel or the liquid crystal display panel) is not firmly fixed or when the mass of the support member is not sufficiently large compared with the vibratory member, the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** can give a sufficiently large vibration to the vibratory member. This is suitable for use for a light weight electronic device or portable electronic device.

[**0400**] Fifth, in the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952**, since an audible band audio signal is applied to the coil **962**, it is also possible to utilize the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** as sound sources. If it is possible to make dual use of vibration generators and sound sources in this way, it is possible to greatly reduce the installation space of components in a small sized electronic device.

[**0401**] Note that the oscillatory actuators **950** to **952** shown in the first example to third example of the present embodiment are sealed by the case **115***a* having an anti-magnetic effect, but they may also not be sealed by the case **961**. Further, the spring **966** supporting the movable weight **963** may be directly connected to the vibratory member and not to the case **961**.

[**0402**] [N: Modifications]

[**0403**] Above, embodiments of the present invention were explained, but the embodiments are in the end only illustrations. Various modifications are possible within a range not out of the gist of the present invention. The following may be considered as embodiments.

[**0404**] [Modification 1]

[**0405**] In the first embodiment, the memory **112** stores a plurality of types of waveform data. The CPU **113** may read the waveform data designated by the operation input from the user in advance and drive the oscillatory actuator **115**.